



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

A REPORT ON THE PREVENTION OF THE POLLUTION OF STREAMS BY PULP FACTORIES IN GERMANY.

By Consul W. Washington Brunswick, Chemnitz, Germany.

Although the factories manufacturing wood pulp are located along the principal streams in Germany, yet the rivers have been practically free from pollution, owing to the strict regulations and thorough control which prevent any waste from being emptied into the rivers.

Manufacturers are required to use every precaution possible to prevent the waste reaching the streams. The water which is to be emptied into the river must leave the factory in an uninjurious and clean condition, free from any remnants from the manufacturing process. This is accomplished by passing the discharge through one or more settling ponds and, if necessary, through filters. The streams are controlled by the authorities, and any justified claim against the quality of the waters, due to pollution from the factories, is at once investigated and the condition corrected.

There are no regulations setting forth the exact method which a manufacturer must employ to prevent the pollution of the streams, as each manufacturer may carry out his own ideas upon the subject, so long as his method successfully prevents the pollution of the streams. Settling ponds are invariably used and the results are satisfactory.

The service which inspects the disposition of the waste material of factories is under the immediate jurisdiction of the county authorities and has charge of the licensing of factories.

A REPORT ON SCHOOL PHYSICIANS IN GERMANY.

By Consul George Nicholas Ifft, Nuremberg, Germany.

Medical inspection and supervision of schools is perhaps more thorough in Germany than in any other country. The city of Nuremberg, with a population of 320,000, employs 15 school physicians, who have the medical supervision of about 42,000 school children, distributed throughout the city, in about 70 school buildings, and subdivided into about 835 classes. According to the medical report for the 1906-7 school year, each school physician had under his supervision an average of 55 classes with 2,740 pupils. These figures do not include the kindergartens and foundlings' establishments, which also come under the control of the school physicians and which for the year in question increased the total by 3,055 children.